

5 What is claimed is:

1. An electrochemical cell, which comprises:

a) a negative electrode of an anode material  
short circuited with an anode active material;

b) a positive electrode of a cathode active  
10 material; and

c) a nonaqueous electrolyte activating the  
negative electrode and the positive electrode.

2. The electrochemical cell of claim 1 wherein the  
anode active material is selected from Groups IA, IIA  
15 and IIIB of the Periodic Tables of the Elements.

3. The electrochemical cell of claim 1 wherein the  
anode material is selected from the group consisting of  
a carbonaceous material, SnO, SnO<sub>2</sub>, SiO, SnO(B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)<sub>x</sub>(P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>)<sub>y</sub>,  
V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, SVO, CSVO, MnO<sub>2</sub>, TiS<sub>2</sub>, CuO<sub>2</sub>, Cu<sub>2</sub>S, FeS, FeS<sub>2</sub>, CF<sub>x</sub>,  
20 Ag<sub>2</sub>O, Ag<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, CuF, Ag<sub>2</sub>CrO<sub>4</sub>, copper oxide, copper vanadium  
oxide, and mixtures thereof.

4. The electrochemical cell of claim 3 wherein the  
carbonaceous material is selected from the group  
25 consisting of coke, graphite, acetylene black, carbon  
black, glassy carbon, hairy carbon, hard carbon, and  
mixtures thereof.

5. The electrochemical cell of claim 1 wherein the  
negative electrode has the configuration: first anode  
30 material/current collector/alkali metal/current  
collector/second anode material, wherein the first and  
second anode materials are capable of intercalating and  
de-intercalating the alkali metal and are the same or

[illegible]

30 11. The electrochemical cell of claim 1 wherein the  
anode material is hard carbon and the negative electrode  
has the configuration: hard carbon/current

5 collector/hard carbon/lithium/hard carbon/current  
collector/hard carbon.

12. The electrochemical cell of claim 1 wherein the  
anode material is a carbonaceous material and the  
negative electrode has the configuration: carbonaceous  
10 material/current collector/lithium/current  
collector/carbonaceous material.

13. The electrochemical cell of claim 1 wherein the  
cathode active material is selected from the group  
consisting of  $\text{Li}_x\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$  ( $x = 4$  to  $7$ ),  $\text{Li}_{3-x}\text{M}_x\text{N}$  ( $\text{M} = \text{Co}, \text{Ni};$   
15  $x = 0.1$  to  $0.6$ ),  $\text{LiNiO}_2$ ,  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{LiMnO}_2$ ,  $\text{LiV}_2\text{O}_5$ ,  $\text{LiCoO}_2$ ,  
 $\text{LiCo}_{0.92}\text{Sn}_{0.08}\text{O}_2$ ,  $\text{LiCo}_{1-x}\text{Ni}_x\text{O}_2$ , SVO, CSVO,  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$ ,  $\text{MnO}_2$ ,  $\text{CuO}_2$ ,  
 $\text{TiS}_2$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{S}$ ,  $\text{FeS}$ ,  $\text{FeS}_2$ , copper oxide, copper vanadium  
oxide,  $\text{CF}_x$ ,  $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}_2$ ,  $\text{CuF}$ ,  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CrO}_4$ , and mixtures  
thereof.

20 14. The electrochemical cell of claim 1 wherein the  
positive electrode includes non-active materials  
selected from a binder material and a conductive  
additive.

15. The electrochemical cell of claim 14 wherein the  
25 binder material is a fluoro-resin powder.

16. The electrochemical cell of claim 14 wherein the  
conductive additive is selected from the group  
consisting of carbon, graphite powder, acetylene black,  
titanium powder, aluminum powder, nickel powder,  
30 stainless steel powder, and mixtures thereof.

17. An electrochemical cell, which comprises:

a) a positive electrode of a cathode active

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5 material;

b) a negative electrode of an anode material and an alkali metal, wherein the alkali metal has spaced apart first and second major sides with at least one current collector contacting at least one of the first and second major sides and wherein the anode material is contacted to the at least one current collector opposite the alkali metal and facing the positive electrode, and wherein the anode material is capable of intercalating and de-intercalating the alkali metal; and

15 c) a nonaqueous electrolyte activating the negative electrode and the positive electrode.

18. The electrochemical cell of claim 17 wherein the negative electrode comprises first and second current collectors and has the configuration: first anode material/first current collector/alkali metal/second current collector/second anode material, wherein the first and second anode materials are capable of intercalating and de-intercalating the alkali metal and are the same or different.

25 19. The electrochemical cell of claim 17 wherein the anode material is a carbonaceous material and the negative electrode comprises first and second current collectors and has the configuration: carbonaceous material/first current collector/lithium/second current collector/carbonaceous material.

20. The electrochemical cell of claim 17 wherein the anode material is hard carbon and the negative electrode comprises first and second current collectors and has the configuration: hard carbon/first current

21. The electrochemical cell of claim 17 wherein the current collector is selected from the group consisting of copper, stainless steel, titanium, tantalum, platinum, gold, aluminum, cobalt nickel alloys, highly alloyed ferritic stainless steel containing molybdenum and chromium, and nickel-, chromium-, and molybdenum-containing alloy.

23. The electrochemical cell of claim 22 wherein the first solvent is selected from the group consisting of tetrahydrofuran (THF), methyl acetate (MA), diglyme, triglyme, tetraglyme, dimethyl carbonate (DMC), 1,2-dimethoxyethane (DME), 1,2-diethoxyethane (DEE), 1-ethoxy,2-methoxyethane (EME), ethyl methyl carbonate, methyl propyl carbonate, ethyl propyl carbonate, diethyl carbonate, dipropyl carbonate, and mixtures thereof, and the second solvent is selected from the group consisting of propylene carbonate (PC), ethylene carbonate (EC), butylene carbonate, acetonitrile, dimethyl sulfoxide, dimethyl formamide, dimethyl acetamide,  $\gamma$ -valerolactone,  $\gamma$ -butyrolactone (GBL), N-methyl-pyrrolidinone (NMP), and mixtures thereof.

5 24. The electrochemical cell of claim 17 wherein the  
electrolyte includes a lithium salt selected from the  
group consisting of  $\text{LiPF}_6$ ,  $\text{LiBF}_4$ ,  $\text{LiAsF}_6$ ,  $\text{LiSbF}_6$ ,  $\text{LiClO}_4$ ,  
 $\text{LiO}_2$ ,  $\text{LiAlCl}_4$ ,  $\text{LiGaCl}_4$ ,  $\text{LiC}(\text{SO}_2\text{CF}_3)_3$ ,  $\text{LiN}(\text{SO}_2\text{CF}_3)_2$ ,  $\text{LiSCN}$ ,  
10  $\text{LiO}_3\text{SCF}_3$ ,  $\text{LiC}_6\text{F}_5\text{SO}_3$ ,  $\text{LiO}_2\text{CCF}_3$ ,  $\text{LiSO}_6\text{F}$ ,  $\text{LiB}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$ ,  $\text{LiCF}_3\text{SO}_3$ ,  
and mixtures thereof.

25. The electrochemical cell of claim 17 wherein the  
electrolyte is 0.8M to 1.5M  $\text{LiAsF}_6$  or  $\text{LiPF}_6$  dissolved in  
a 50:50 mixture, by volume, of propylene carbonate and  
1,2-dimethoxyethane.

15 26. An electrochemical cell, which comprises:  
a) a positive electrode of a cathode active  
material;  
b) a negative electrode of an anode material  
20 contacted to one side of a current collector with an  
alkali metal positioned on the opposite side of the  
current collector, wherein the anode material faces the  
positive electrode and is capable of intercalating and  
de-intercalating the alkali metal; and  
c) a nonaqueous electrolyte activating the  
25 negative electrode and the positive electrode.

27. The electrochemical cell of claim 26 wherein the  
anode material is hard carbon and the negative electrode  
has the configuration: hard carbon/current  
collector/lithium, and wherein the hard carbon faces the  
30 positive electrode.

28. The electrochemical cell of claim 26 wherein the  
anode material is a carbonaceous material and the  
negative electrode has the configuration: carbonaceous

30. An electrochemical cell, which comprises:

a) a positive electrode of a cathode active material;

b) a negative electrode of an alkali metal sandwiched between a first and second current collectors with an anode material selected from the group consisting of  $\text{SnO}$ ,  $\text{SnO}_2$ ,  $\text{SiO}$ ,  $\text{SnO}(\text{B}_2\text{O}_3)_x(\text{P}_2\text{O}_5)_y$ , a carbonaceous material,  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$ ,  $\text{SVO}$ ,  $\text{CSVO}$ ,  $\text{MnO}_2$ ,  $\text{TiS}_2$ ,  $\text{CuO}_2$ ,  $\text{Cu}_2\text{S}$ ,  $\text{FeS}$ ,  $\text{FeS}_2$ ,  $\text{CF}_x$ ,  $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}_2$ ,  $\text{CuF}$ ,  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CrO}_4$ , copper oxide, copper vanadium oxide, and mixtures thereof, contacted to at least one of the first and second current collectors opposite the alkali metal and facing the positive electrode; and

c) a nonaqueous electrolyte activating the negative electrode and the positive electrode.

31. A method for providing an electrochemical cell,  
comprising the steps of:

30       a)     providing a positive electrode of a cathode  
active material;

          b)     providing a negative electrode of an alkali  
metal short circuited with an anode material; and

          c)     activating the negative electrode and the

5 positive electrode with a nonaqueous electrolyte.

32. The method of claim 31 including providing the negative electrode having the configuration: first anode material/current collector/alkali metal/current collector/second anode material, wherein the first and second anode materials are capable of intercalating and de-intercalating the alkali metal and are the same or different.

33. The method of claim 31 including providing the negative electrode having the configuration: first anode material/current collector/second anode material/alkali metal/third anode material/current collector/fourth anode material, wherein the first, second, third and fourth anode materials are capable of intercalating and de-intercalating the alkali metal and are either the same or different.

34. The method of claim 31 including providing the negative electrode having the configuration: anode material/current collector/alkali metal, wherein the anode material is capable of intercalating and de-  
25 intercalating the alkali metal and faces the positive electrode.

35. The method of claim 31 including providing the anode material as hard carbon with the negative electrode having the configuration: hard carbon/current collector/lithium/current collector/hard carbon.



- 5 36. The method of claim 31 including providing the anode material as a carbonaceous material with the negative electrode having the configuration: carbonaceous material/current collector/lithium, with the carbonaceous material facing the positive electrode.
- 10 37. The method of claim 31 including providing the anode material as a carbonaceous material with the negative electrode having the configuration: carbonaceous material/current collector/lithium/current collector/carbonaceous material.
- 15 38. The method of claim 31 including selecting the anode material from the group consisting of SnO, SnO<sub>2</sub>, SiO, SnO(B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)<sub>x</sub>(P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>)<sub>y</sub>, a carbonaceous material, V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, SVO, CSVO, MnO<sub>2</sub>, TiS<sub>2</sub>, CuO<sub>2</sub>, Cu<sub>2</sub>S, FeS, FeS<sub>2</sub>, CF<sub>x</sub>, Ag<sub>2</sub>O, Ag<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, CuF, Ag<sub>2</sub>CrO<sub>4</sub>, copper oxide, copper vanadium oxide, and
- 20 mixtures thereof.
- 25 39. The method of claim 38 including selecting the carbonaceous material from the group consisting of coke, graphite, acetylene black, carbon black, glassy carbon, hairy carbon, hard carbon, and mixtures thereof.